INAGAKI

History of the Foreign Trade

of Japan to 1868 A. D.

(The Year of Restoration of the Emperor)

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HISTORY OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN TO 1868 A. D.

(The Year of Restoration of the Emperor)

BY

NOBTARO INAGAKI

THESIS

FOR THE

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THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE THESIS PREPARED UNDER MY SUPERVISION BY

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ENTITLED History of the Foreign Trade of Japan, to 1868, A.D.-

(The year of restoration of the Emperor.)

IS APPROVED BY ME AS FULFILLING THIS PART OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE

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THE FOREIGN TRADE

OF

JAPAN

TO

1868 A.D.

(The year of restoration of the Emperor.)

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INTRODUCTION.

The so-called "shutting-out" policy of old Japan,in regard to foreign trade and intercourse, has been much misunderstood by foreign nations,as well as by a multitude of Japanese who do not look into the causes, which led Japan to come to a decision of adopting a policy excluding foreigners.

How unfortunate it has been,to the people of that empire, to be crowned with such titles as,"Anti-European,""Anti-Christian,""Race-prejudice," and "Hermit-propensities",while their history shows,that down to the middle of the seventeenth century,they were just the opposit,--eager to accept the learning, the religions,the customs and manners of Koreans, Chinese,Indians,Persians,Europeans,and Americans.

There are evidences of Koreans and Chinese immigrations, by thousands,--historians and physiognomists can readily tell us of the cosmopolitan traits of the Japanese race itself: there was once a period,in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when Japan was believed by missionaries to be one of the most promissing of nations, and which would add the brightest star to the crown of the Roman Pontiff. In the same period,documents prove to us that nations of both Occident and Orient concluded commercial treaties with Japan, and introduced the science of astronomy,mathematics,medicine,mining, war,ship-bhilding,and navigations. Japan,at this period was not only glad to receive foreigners but also sent out her people as far as Europe and America;and they settled in almost every country in the Orient.

Thus it was not the intention of the Japanese to live in seclusion and to enjoy the slumber of peace,while the Occidental nations were busy at work,"but it was forced upon them by the disorderly conduct

of foreigners themselves, which arosed in the heart of the Japanese the supreme instinct of self-defence."[1]

It was for the sake of commerce, that in 1852 the Europeans and Americans came to knock at the door of Japan, to awaken the little brown Nipponese from the wearied and monotonous sleep of two hundred years: and it is because of industry and foreign trade, that the nation has now come to grasp the real significance of her geographical situation as the England in the Far East.

However, it is a great question, whether Japan will be able to become one of the fighters in "the war of peace", as she has obtained envious fame, as a "war-like nation", because of the victories in the late encounters with China and Russia: but before we question the future of the Japanese foreign trade, I presume, it is therefore highly important to cast a glance at her activities in the past, in regard to the foreign trade before the birth of New Japan.

1.Okuma's "Fifty Years of New Japan." page173 V.I

Chapter I. EARLY FOREIGN INTERCOURSE AND TRADE (period I, from 157 B.C. to 1542 A.D.)

A. Relation with Korea.

Intercourse between Korea and Japan must have existed from the earlies times, since the distance between the peninsular and the island empire can be spanned by the naked eye. But it was in the year 157 B.C. that the Japanese Official Chronicle records the first arrival of the Korean ships, the date of the introduction of the art of writing. Again the record ahows us the coming of the Koreans about 125 years later, to the coast of Echizen, with emigrants on board, and the settlement of these people, on the coast, is still traceable.[2]

Empress Jingo, so told, by the inspiration of the gods, in 201 A.D. under-took in her person, the great expedition. The victory of her enterprise and the consequent result of her suzerainty over Korea, was followed by the importation of literature, arts, linen, silk, gold, silver, and various other tools of civilization, as well as immigration and naturalization of Korean scholors and artisans.[3]

The relation between the two countries thus established, by the effort of the Empress was continued uninterruptedly, down to the ninth century. It was during this period that Korean silver coins began to be circulated in the Japanese ports of commerce in the province of Kinai.[4] However the unfortunate influence of Buddhist religion, which[5]

2. Nitobe's "Intercourse between Japan and America." page 4
3. Japanese Government's "Commerce and Industory in Japan." page 70
4. First Japanese curency was minted in 708 A.D.-
 Kinoshita's "Past and Present of Japanese Commerce." page 38
5. "Desires are the cause of all human suffering, and that deliverance from suufering can come only by the extinction of desires."
 Kinoshita's "Past and Present of Japanese Commerce." page 34

was introduced in Japan in the year 554 A.D.,gradually rooted out the desire of the nobles and some of the provincial rulers for material enterprises; and because of this religious influence on one hand,and poracies,on or near the Japanese water, on the other,the commerce with Korea received a sever blow during the tenth,eleventh and twelfth centuries,though in the latter part of the eleventh century, several ships were sent,by some Japanese provincial lords, over to Korea for trade.

When Taira Kiyomori ascended to power as the military chief, (Major Domus) in the latter part of the twelefth century, it was very probable that Korean trade smiled once more, as was the case with China. But about a century later in 1281, the great Mongolian invasion to the land of the Mikado was ventured, and the Koreans were forced by Kablai Khan, the Mongolian leader, to assist in the movement. This event created for the first time a great gap in the friendly relations of more than one thousand years, between Korea and Japan, and then ceased to exist: though in the days of Ashikaga, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, attempts were made by Japan, for the remewal of friendly relations and a commercial treaty with Korea was concluded in 1448.[6] Japan,however was busy with internal warfares and commerce was neglected, or left unnoticed by Japanese in general, until to the begining of the seventeenth century.

6.Kinoshita's "Past and Present of Japanese Commerce." page 46

B. Relation with China.

Some times, Chinese claim to be the ancesters of the islanders basing their claims on their tradition, that Taihaku Ki, who was the eldest son of the emperor Taiko, left China in 872 B.C., and went over to Huga Japan[7]: again on the historical fact, that their emperor Sin-fu left China in the third century B.C., in serch of the elixir life in Japan, and landed on the coast of Kii[8] with 300 lads and 300 maidens, never to return. Thus without dispute we may conclude, that some relations existed at an early date between China and Japan.

The real diplomatic relation, however did not begin until the year 106 A.D.[9]. In 554, the Chinese sent over to Japan the Buddhist missionaries, who brought with them arts,science,letters; in 628A.D., diplomatic representatives were exchanged between the nations.[10] But the commercial relations of these two countries were postponed until the middle of the ninth century A.D.;[11] and since then Chinese merchant vessels have flocked into the port of Dazai-fu yearly.

However the intimate relation between China and Japan was unexpectedly discontinued in 890 A.D., caused by the down fall of the Tang Dynasty in China, which threw this country into disorder; hence the trade of these two nations ceased for the time being. But when Taira Kiyomori, in the latter part of the twelefth century, restored Chinese intercourse,-Chinese trading ships were welcomed by him,at the ports of Hyogo and Kyushu.[12] But again,political disturbances arose

7. Huga is the native place of the First Japanese Emperor,-about 2600 years ago.
8. Kii is one of the well known provinces for excelent climate in Japan.
9. Yokoi in his "History of Japanese Commerce." says it was 462 A.D. Nitobe,in his "Intercourse between Japan and America." says it was 106 A.D.
10. Kinoshita's "Past and Present of Japanese Commerce." page 32
11. Japanese Government's "Commerce and Industry in Japan."page 71
12. same as 11

in China; Yuen overthrow the Sung Dynasty in the year 1200 A.D.,and the relation between the two countries once more came to an end.

In 1281A.D.,after the establishment of the Yuen Dynasty, Kublai Khun[13], assisted by Marco Polo and his uncle, came to invade Japan, which in the history of Japan, is well known as " the invasion of Mongolian Tartar." and was dreaded by Japan,just as the Spanish Armada was by English Nation three centuries after-ward. But the courage of Japanese fighting men and the miracles performed by priests defeated this Mongolian enterprise. It ended in a great disaster, accomplishing nothing but creating Japanese animosity toward China, and arosed an enterprising spirit in the heart of the Nipponese.

The greatly crippled relation between China and Japan,created by the invasion,existed for some time, and the renewal of the intercourse was not sought even by peoples seeking trade. The only exception was the sending of official ships to China and Korea in 1342 by Ashikaga Takauji: and the third successor of his house,Yoshimitsu,in spite of the opposition in Japan,declared himself a Chinese dependent and sent an envoy to China in 1401,for the purpose of reestablishing the Chinese trade,[13]-- which was his cherished desire. Japan after 1281 down to 1573 was in a state of internal war, pestilence and moral corruption. It was the golden age of crime and anarchy. No wonder that Japanese commerce did not flourish, nor was any friendly foreign relation fostered during this period. Even the relation established by Yoshimitsu with China was brocken off when the Min Dynasty siezed upon that of the Yuen,and Yung-lo succeeded the house in 1403, though there are some evidences that merchants of Nangking, Fouken and Canton continued to come to trade with Japan: and in spite of the prohibition by the Japanese Government,-- the smuggling trade kept up the flickering flame of of relationship with China.[14]

13. Kinoshita's "Past and Present of Japanese Commerce." page 46
14."Commerce and Industry of Japan" page 76

C. Relation with other countries.

Japan from an early date, was also in communication with other foreign nations, beside Korea and China. We are told the interesting story of the arrival of the friendly envoy from Japan to the Persian court, probably in the eighth century A.D.: of the discovery of armor of Japanese workmanship, in the Mexican temple of Holy of Holies: again we are not without some evidences that Japanese blood had been infused into the Alaskans,North and South Americans, also,the inhabitants of the Hawaian islands.[15]

15. Nitobe's "Intercourse between Japan and America." page 3

D. Japanese policy in regard to her foreign trade during this period.

The policy of the Japanese foreign trade before the third century A.D. is not definitly known,but from that time on,down to the Mongolian invasion, Japanese foreign trade was gradually developed into government contol and monopoly under theocratic governement.[16]

In the eighth century,officials were set over markets,-the weight measures, and market prices were regulated;--officials were to value the foreign marchandise as it arrived, and sales were made afterward at greatly increased rates to the people;the differences thus created went to the government treasury. On the other hand the government built hoyels in the important commercial cities, as in Kiyoto,Osaka, Hakata, for the special purpose of entertaining foreign officials and merchants.[17]

But when Ashikaga Yoshimitsu became the head of house in the latter part of the fourteenth century,whether or not, he knew the true significance of his policy,he believed in the advantage of free trade.[18] He encouraged his men without interference,- even by renting official vessels to merchants. However,this unexpected glimmer of light in behalf of the foreign trade of Japan,was soon blown out by the blast of the bloody battle of the dark age. But the policy of "Free trade" having once found its way in Japan,a future was promissed,for the Occitental and Oriental trade of Japan.

16.Dyer's "Dai Nippon." page 219

17.The reformation of the Taikwa period was based on the Confuciuan principle,that the ruler is the parent of the people. Paternalism of the most pronounced type was consequently the ideal. Among the many regulations and interferences of the government those which had direct economic consequences were the regulations of prices by the government,and usury laws. These interferences were intended,inthe begining,to fix the standard of prices in transactions between the government and individuals."--Kinoshitas "Past and Present of Japanese Commerce." page 41

18. " " " " " " " 36

Chapter II. BEGINING OF EUROPEAN INFLUENCE.(from 1542 to 1641.)

A.Discovery of Japan by Europeans.

Step by step,slowly but surely the transformation had been in progress through out the Mediaeval period of European history: especially in its last stage,the rapid uprising in the social evolution was surprisingly great,-known as the time of the 'Renaissance'. The people,formerly collected in small agricaltural communities,where they were down trodden under feudalism,now began to aquire wealth to build cities, and to gain a wider political freedom. The stimulus of material glories of the Orient,discovered by the Crusaders,threw open opportunities to the Italians for aquiring a monopoly of the Eastern trade,along the coast of the Mediteranean sea.

But the coming of the Turks in the fifteenth century and their possession of Eastern Europe and Constantinople,blockaded the trading routes of the Caspian Sea,Persian Gulf,Euphrates River, and the desert of Alexandria; the consequence was a blow to Thalassic commerce.

The trade with the Orient was very profitable as well as indispensable[1] to the society of Mediaeval Europe,-it gave the spur to the adventurors for the discovery of the ocean routes to the East Indies.

In 1498 Vasco de Gama reached Calicut aroud the Cape of Good Hope in 1493 Christpher Columbus sailed to America,believing the continent, as the fabled India: in 1519,Magellan first reached Asia,by way of Cape Horn,and the ship Victoria returned to Europe in 1522 circumnavigating the Globe.

1. In Mediaeval time people not only spiced their dishes more liberally than we do,but also seasoned their wines and medicines with spices. The spices which were,most indemand,pepper,cinnamon nutmeg,cloves ans ginger, Other Oriental products,such as campher and indigo were also higily prised."-
Schwill's "Political History of Modern Europe." page 9

While the Europeans were thus discovering the world's ocean routes to the East and West, to reach the islands of "Zipangu" was one of their cherished desires, because of the story told by Marco Polo two centuries before this time, as "The riches of this island is past all bounds and all beliefs ..." But both Columbus and Magellan left the prise untouched. In 1542 A.D., Fernando Mendez Pinto, the man of famous lyer of the age, on board of a Chinese ship, was driven by a storm to a small island,-Tanegashima,[4] off the coast of the province of Kyushu. He landed on the shores of the "Golden sands",-the first European: he disposed of all the goods he had, making 12000 percent on them.[5]

But the first commercial intercourse between Europe and Japan, seemes to be credited to the Portuguese, Antonio Pexota, Antonio Mata, Francisco Xeimoto, who were also driven to the coast of the province of Kagoshima, by another storm, in the same year that Pinto discovered Japan.[6]

2. Pope Nicholas V, in 1452, issued the Bull "authorising the Portuguese king to attack and subjugate all the countries of the infidels, to reduce all their inhabitants to slavery and to seize all their properties." --"Old and New Japan"-Living Age. Aug. 1900.

 Pope Alexander VI, in 1493-4, sanctioned the powers, of dividing the new discovered world, by the imaginary line between Portugal and Spain. Old and New Japan.--Living Age, Aug. 1900

3. The island empire was called by Marco Polo "Zipangu", and by Chinese "Gipuangue", there fore it is very probable that term "Japan" is the corrupt form of the Chinese pronounciation of "日本"=Nippon.

4. In Tanegashima he introduced to Japanese, for the first time, guns and gun-powders, hence we call any old type of guns, as "Tanegashima gun."

5. "Mikado's Empire" W.E.Griffis. page 248.

6. "Discoveries of the World" A.Galvano, page 230.

B. Begining of European trade with Japan.

1) Portugal,

Soon after Vasco de Gama reached India,in 1498, the Portuguese occupied Goa,in India,by force,and established there the provincial government in 1510. so as to make it the Metropolis of Portugal's dominion in the East. In the next year,Malacca was captured and strong-hold was built upon the spice island:again in 1563,they acquir-edMacao,in China,and made it the foot-hold for the voyages to the islands of Japan. Three years later, in 1566, the port of Nagasaki was settled by Portuguese,in large number,to initiate trading relation with the empire of the Far East.[7] They obtained the priviledge of free Japanese trade,and enjoyed it without interference,until the rival Spaniards rushed into the field.

2) Spain.

When Spain found the routes to the Orient by way of Cape Horn, through the effort of Magellan,and secured a foot-hold in the Philippines, she sent ships to Japan,in 1548,-Port Yatsuya,Bungo;in 1564,- Port Goshima,Hizen; in 1567,-Port Amakusa, Higo:in 1580 to Hirado; and in 1593,she finally obtained the priviledge to establish the trading post at the Port Sakai,near Osaka. In 1609-1611,the Governor General of Philippines succeeded in concluding a sort of Spanish-Japanese Alliance,[8] for the intimate relation.

7) "International Position of Japan as a Great Power"S.G.Hishida Page 83.

8) Appendix on page 52

3) Holland.

Here-to-fore,we have seen how Portuguese and Spaniards reached Japan. Their motives were double,one was to subjugate heathern lands by the Bible and steel,under the command of the Roman Pontiff,the other was to acquire wealth by opening up new fields for trade. However,on coming to the third party,who played an important role in the history of Japanese trade,namely the Dutch,we can see a desicive change in their motives and their aims; hence it is neccessary for us to know what they were.

While the Portuguese held the monopoly of the Asiatic trade the Dutch were making a fair profit,by buying Eastern goods from Portuguese,and reselling them ~~xx~~ in Nothern Europe. But during the struggle for their independence,Philip II of Spain usurped the throne of Portugal,in 1580; and in 1594,captured fifty Dutch ships at Lisbon,excluding the Dutch ~~xixkxxx~~ from the trade with the Portuguese. Receiving such a blow,the Dutch with intence eagerness,threw themselves into the struggle against the Spaniards and Portuguese,in order to break up their commercial monopoly in the Orient. They went into this struggle,because they needed money to procecute the long war of independence,and it was not their aim to subjugate any nations,because for liberty and freedom that they were fighting at home.

Attacking Spanish and Portuguese colonies,capturing their merchant vessels,on the open sea,the Dutch in a short time succeeded in establishing several trading porsts in the Oriental countries,in spite of the presence of the powerfull rivals.

In the mean time the five Dutch ships wich formed the East India fleet sailing by way of the strait of Magellan,were wrecked in 1599 on the coast of Chile. But one of the fleet"De Liefde" escaping from this disaster,steered for Japan and arrived on the shore of the Province of Bungo,in 1600.

In 1609,Maurice of Nassau,sent two vessels requesting the Japanese government the privileges of establishing a factory there; and obtaining the grant of the government for free trade, they opened the trading relations with Japan.

4) England.

In 1577 England had entered into an offensive and deffensive alliance with the Dutch agaist Spain; Drake and others began the open trade of buccaneering annoyances to Spanish and Portuguese commerce, in Europe,America and in the Eastern seas: and under the charter of the East India Company, English people founded the most important factory at Surat,India,in 1612.[9] Even previous to this, Japan was not negrected by the English traders,for in 1564 a ship entered a port of Hizen, another,in the same year,came to Hirado: and 1580 the third visit was paid,but these were not for the purposes of establishing any precise intercourse.[10]

In 1613, Captain Saris arrived in Japan and opened the first commercial relations,by presenting a letter of King James ,to the Japanese government. He was successfull in concluding a commercial treaty with Japan,obtaining the priviledge of free trade and the protection for the life and property of English people in Japan. He at once established the factory on Goto island, as head quarters,and then multiplied its branch stores in the cities of Fukui,Fukuoka,Karatsu, Suruga,Higo,Hakata,Sakai,Nagasaki,Tokyo,and Osaka.[11]

8) "history of Japan" Murdoch Page 470
9) "Industry in England" Gibbin, page 285
10)"Christian Daymyo" Steichen,Page 255--- "Intercourse between Japan and America" Nitobe, page 16.
11) "Intercourse between Japan and America" page 18

C. Asiatic trade of Japan.

Beside the four European nations, the relation with China and Korea which had been so often interrupted since the day of the Mongolian invasion, was renewed, by the friendly efforts on the part of Japanese government; by sending envoys for peace negotiations in 1600;[12] in 1610 the Japanese government encouraged Chinese traders to come to Japanese ports, offering them the licenses of free trade; and sent commercial agents to Fauken, China, to extend further invitation to Chinese merchants.[13] In the same way, Japan concluded commercial treaties with Korea in 1607.[13]

D. Japanese policy with regard to her foreign trade during this period

Thus the commercial relations between Japan and the great commercial nations of the world of the time, were well established, by the liberal offer of the privileges of free trade. Japan was eagar to receive every nation of the world who-so-ever it might be, if only they wish to come to trade at her ports peacefully. Nay, it is not enough to say that Japan was willing to receive others, because there were about 550 Japanese traders settled at Manila, Philippine, in 1574:[14] Japanese sent envoys to Mexico, Portugal, Spain, and Rome in 1582:[15] established trading companies under the patronage of the government and local rulers by 1610: built large ships to go out to trade with the most distant land, as far as America; by 1610, also all the countries[16] of the Orient, were settled by Japanese merchants,...among them were[17]

12) Nitobe's "Intercourse between Japan and America" page 76
13) S.G.Hishida?s "International Position of Japan as a Great Power" page 97.
14) Morga's "Philippine islands" Page 341.
15) Nitobe's "Intercourse between Japan and America" page 14.
16-17) Japanese Government's "Commerce and Industry of Japan" page 77.--- Steichen's "Christian Daimyo" page ✕ 255

Chapter III. TRANSITIONAL EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF FOREIGN TRADE. (1542-1641)

A. Rivalry of European nations in Japan.

The Portuguese monopoly in the Eastern trade,since the Pope issued the Bull of partition of the world in 1493-4, was one of the object of envy to the Spanish nation. In 1522,the return of the "Victoria" after a successfull circumnavigation of the world, gave a new spark of light to the hope of over-coming the Portuguese monopoly in the East; and the possession of the Philippines became the stepping stone toward the desired goal of Spanish conquerors, missionaries, and traders in the East.

No one could fail to percieve the portuguese suspicion," If the Spaniards were to break into their monopoly" on one hand,and the Spaniards unlawfull desire"to have some share of the benefit in the Portuguese enterprises in the Orient" on the other ,were greatly hightened. Under such state of affairs, in 1580,Philip II united the Portugal throne to his own: the jealousy and hatred which existed between them was intensified in their mother country,-- and naturally was exaggerated in the trading posts in the East.

The immediate result can be clearly noticed by the issue of the Bull of Pope Gregory XIII, in 1585, which had forbidden, under the pain of excommunication,any missionaries,who were not Jesuits,from going into Japan,to preach there or to exercise any religious ministry.[1] However inspite of the Bull, the Spanish traders, Franciscans, Governors and all in the Philippines,had found their own logic that, " since Philip, their King, became the ruler of Portugal, all the privileges granted by Popes to the Portuguese, became theirs."[2] Under such pretext, they broke into Japanese field.

1) Steichen's "Christian Daimyo" page 185.

2)Hishida's "International Poaition of Japan" page 86.

They denounced the Portuguese merchants and missionaries to the Japanese Government,and proved their rancour against their rivals: they accused them of preventing Spaniards from entering into relation with Japan: they warned Japanese of a religious conspiracy by Portuguese Jesuits: they assured the natives of their better services.[3]

While the Spaniards were condemning the Portuguese there appeared new and vigorous rivals against both of them,-- namely the Dutch and English traders. When the Dutch ship"De Liefde" reached Japan, escaping the fate of ship-wreck in 1600, the crew were accused by the Portuguese as being revels of Spain,as pirates, and as invaders of the Indian Kingdom.[4] They stirred up Japanese Christians agaist the Dutch and English merchants, because of their protestant faith.[5] But Hollanders and English men were not slow to reply to the kindness of their rivals. They reminded the Japanese of the Spaniards' accusations against Portuguese:[6] they demonstrated the hidden purpose of the Spaniards and Portuguese,"to conquer the world" with evidences and documents: they cuptured Portuguese and Spanish merchant marines,near the sea of Japan, to ruin their opponents' trade,under the treaty of deffence,concluded at London between England and Holland in 1616.[8]

At the same time, while the art of indiscretions was being played by the Spaniards and Portuguese, and between the Latin Catholics and the Teutonic Protestants, the intense rivalry between the Dutch and English merchants was also witnessed, for the supremacy over the Japanese trade. The Dutch told the Japanese that England was to be classed among Catholic nations as Spain and Portugal,because King

3) Steichen's "Christian Daimyo" page 167-90.
4) Kaempfer's "History of Japan" page 162-4
5) Dairy of Captain Cook,page XXV
6) Japanese government's B Commerce and Industry of Japan" page 77
7) Murdoch's "History of Japan" page 244
8) Hishida's " International Position of Japan" page 95
7)

James was Catholic: they captured Chinese ships in pretence of English men[9]: and also captured English ships in Indian ocean,[10] for the purpose of preventing their rival from coming to trade in Japan: they declared,more over,war upon English factory in Japan. Under such state ofaffairs we can imagine how keen the competition was on the merchantile field in Japan.

B. The result of the rivalry of the European Nations in Japan.

The dark bloody period of the Ashikaga age was ,at last brought to an end,in 1564,by the overthrow of Ashikaga Yoshiaki,by Nobunaga, one of the greatest generals in the history of Japan. Nobunaga,under the name of the Emperor,then proceded in bringing the nation together. But in 1582,he was treacherously attacked and killed by one of his own followers. However,fortunately for the nation,his work was finished by the efforts ofhis ablest general,Hideyoshi. At the death of Hideyoshi,in 1598,it seemed that the country was again thrown into disorder,because of the ambition of the numerous feudal lords,but Japan was saved by Iyeyasu,the founder of the house of Tokugawa Shogunate,-Major Domus.

It was during this period of strain and stress in bringing the nation together,that the Europeans came to preach and to trade; hence it must be of special importance and interest, to see what were the attitude of these rulers of the land toward the foreign visiters.

9) Kinoshita's "Past and Present of Japanese Commerce" page 70
10) Dairy of Captain Cook. page XXVII-XXXII
11) "" " " " " XXVII-XXXII

Nobunaga noticed himself the moral and spiritual corruption of the Buddhist priests,who were entangled in the national and local politics In order to rescue Japan from the dark,depressed state,he had to ~~fi~~ fight with both local rulers and their political supporters,- Buddhist preachers. At the same time he felt the need of some substituting religion in the place of Buddhism.* On time,Xavier and his colleagues arrived in the country,in order to introduce Christianity.

When Nobunaga was urged by his friends,to expel the Fathers, he replied,"There are already thirty-six religious sects,a thirty-seventh could not make much difference."[12] When he was told by his opponents if the Father (Froez) was not expelled,a great national calamity would ensue. "Fool" he replied coolly,"Can one unarmed Froez destroy our country?"[13] He loved Froez,and once said of him,"Upright,sincere, and who tells me solid things." He put him under his protection until the day of his death.[14] Truely he was a chosen but unconscious instrument of God.

Although Hideyoshi did not try to suppress Buddhism as his predecessor,yet many of his great generals were Christians,and he himself expressed in the conversation with Father Coelho and Froez,in 1586,at Osaka,"he was even then thinking of reducing one half of Japan to Christianity,and that after conquering China,as he purposed to do,in reply to the Mongolian invasion,churches would be built everywhere, and all to be ordered to become Christians."[15]

12. Murdock's "History of Japan" page 154
13. Dairy of R,Cook. page XXIV
14. Murdock's " History of Japan" page 160
15. Nitobe's "~~Intercourse~~ "Intercourse between Japan and America" page 10. Murdock's "History of Japan" page 215.

* Xavier was the first Portuguese missionaries to Japan; he was so successfull that in two years,he converted natives,200,000 in number.-- Griffis "Mikado's Empire" page 250

But amidst suchtoleration and favor,to the great surprise of the Jesuits,suddenly,in 1587,the first edict was issued against Christianity.[16] The Edict was as follows:

"Having learned from our faithful councillors that foreign religieux have come into our estate where they preach a law contrary to that of Japan,and that they had even had the audacity to destroy temples,dedicated to our Kami and Hotoke:although this outrage merits the mast extreme punishment,wishing,neverthless to show them mercy,we order them,under pain of death,to quit Japan within twenty days. During that days no harm,orhurt will be done to them. But at the expiration of that term,we order that if any of them be found in our states, they shall be seized and punished as the greatest criminals. As for the Portuguese merchants,we permit them to enter our ports,there to continue their accustomed trade,and to remain in our estate,provided our affairs need this. But we forbid them to bring any foreign religieux into the country under the penalty of the confiscation of their ships and goods."

Natives were prohibited from the practice of the Christian religion and hence no distinct mark of Christianity was allowed to remain in the country.[17]

What were the causes of such sudden change in the attitude of Hideyoshi,differ greatly according to different authorities,but we can safely assert the followings.

1. The spirit of inquisition in Spain and Portugal was certainly practiced in the work of the religieux: in spite of the act of "mariolatry." They violently destroyed idols,burned the old shrines,insulted gods and native priests,enforced Christianity with death through the authority of local converted rulers.[18] This spirit of inquisition was directly opposit to the idea of the religious toleration of Hideyoshi.(18)

2. The missionaries permited the merchants of their nation to traffic in slaves of Japan,and carry them away as slaves to the Indies,China and Philippines. It was entirely agaist the teaching of Christ,and also Hideyoshi's liking.(19)

16. Murdock's "History of Japan" page 243
17. "Memorials of the Empire of Japan" page XIV
18. Griffis's "Mikado's Empire" page252
 The fact of this statement is denied by Charlevoix,but Gnech's letter of 1577 and that of Froez in 1583,asserted Fathers'systematically instigated for the action and spirit of this kind. -- "History of Japan" Murdock page 239
19. Griffis' "Mikado's Empire" page 254
 Criminals were given by local lords,in exchange with guns,to Portuguese merchants,-- "Christian Daimyo" Steichen,Page 131.

3. Contrary to the "idea of Humane",it must be a cruel thing to kill domestic animals for the food of mankind,consequently,Buddhism prohibited the practice. Hideyoshi once demanded of Coelho,"Why he and other Portuguese ate animals,usefull to man,such as oxen and cows?"(20)

4. Fathers did not aim only at the salvation of souls,but also had an eye on money and lands. With growing riches and the unexpected sucess in the propagation of the gospel,they became elated, and acted as if they believed,that a superior rank was nothing their due.(21)

5. A court physician tried to seduce a Christian maiden for the pleasure of his master,-Hideyoshi. He failed in this,and in indignation,he slandered the Fathers and accused them to Hideyoshi, that the Fathers were devoting to convert leaders-their pretext of salvation of souls was merely a device for the conquest of Japan.(22)
 ----- First part of this statement is denied,by Mr. Murdoch in his"History of Japan",because Hideyoshi attached little importance to such matter,and would never have found a cause for banishment of the missionaries. But he made the assertion of the latter point,based on the documents of Froez,in 1597,that Hideyoshi himself percieved the fact,when he went to reduce Kyusu,in 1587. (23) Here we see also some relation of the fact,to Kaempfer's statement quated in (4) ,above,though it is denied by Steichen, in his"Christian Daimyo"(24)

These facts were enough to justify the sudden change in the attitude of Hideyoshi. He wished to treat Christianity the same as Buddhism but he was forced to take the action agaist his will,for the sake of national existance,and tranquility of the nation. As the consequence, the first edict issued was not strictly executed,nor a drop of martyr's blood shed, though he knew the Fathers were evading his proclamation.[25]

Neverthless,as it was stated in his edict,he admitted Portuguese freely into Japan,as ever,and gave Spaniards the same privilege of trade in 1593. Further,his real motives for the issue of his edict, can be assertained from his own letter to Portuguese Viceroy at Goa, India,in 1592.[26]

20. Murdock"History of Japan" page 241
21. Kaempfer"History of Japan" page 158 V.II;this statement is denied by Steichen in his "Christian Daimyo". page 208
22. Steichen"Christian Daimyo" page 129-30
23. Murdock"History of Japan" page 244-6
24. Some jeauits give the account that Hideyoshi was anti-Christian but waited to give a blow upon it till the favorable time; that the real caurse of this edict was the intrigue of Buddhist preasts; that Portuguese schandermerchants were against the

However,as soon as Spaniards,in the Philippines perceived the failure of their rival,(the Portuguese Jesuits) instantly rushed into Japan,and obtained the privilege of trade,and efforts were made in discrediting Portuguese merchants and missionaries.[27] They,then,began to built churches and preach openly on the streets of the capital city,disregarding the Popes' Bulls for the Jesuits monopoly of the Japanese field,and Hideyoshi's edict,just issued against Christianity.[28]

Previous to this,ambitious Hideyoshi was anxious to conquer Korea, and China in retaliation to the mongolian invasion of 1281, and because Korea ceased to come to Japan,yearly to pay tribute to the Emperour. His plan was to make Japan,Korea and China into one nation, and for this gigantic enterprise of building up a great nation,he also extended his invitation,in 1590,to the Governer of Philippines,Govez Perez,to make the islands a tributary of Japan.[29] Hideyoshi sent his great army,over to the Korean Peninsula,in 1592: he was busy at Nagoya in prosecuting his enterprise,and hardly had any time to see,if his edict against Christianity was executed faithfully.

In the mean time (1596) a Spanish ship "San Felipes" on the way to

missionaries,and do not desire to see infide Japanese to be converted,therefore they denounced Fathers to Hideyoshi. But none of them has suficient reason to make one think it true.-- Murdock"History of Japan" page 245

25. " " " " " 245-8
26. Appendix page,
27. Adam's"History of Japan" page 63,-Steichen "Christian Daimyo" page 190.
28. "In 1591-2,Spanish envoy Liano,from Philippines complained for Portuguese trade monopoly and accused Portuguese with being engaged in a religious conspiracy to evade the edict of 1587." --- Steichen"Christian Daimyo" page 167.--- Hishida"International Position of Japan" page 87.
29. Morga "Philippine islands" page 33.
"While the Governer was resolving to send tribute to Japan, Hideyoshi died in 1598.
30.

Philippines met a storm,and had to steer to the coast of Tosa,Japan. The lord of that province,keeping the crew and the cargo in custody, sent the news to Hideyoshi,asking for instructions.[30] During this time the pilot of the ship,De Lande,showing a map of the world to a Japanese authority,and pointing to the wide range of the teritories of Spain,told him that the great Spanish King aquired these by coquest, sending first Jesuits to win over people,and secondly,by uniting his soldiers with native Christians. The pilot meant to threaten Japanese,inorder to obtain freedom,but the result of such statement was injurious to him. So this new information was added to that concerning the violent action of Spanish Franciscans in Japan.

Learning of this,Hideyoshi cried out in fury,"What!""My state is filled with traitors,and their numbers are increasing every day? I have proscribed the foreign doctors,but out of my compassion,for the age and infirmity of some among them,I have allowed them to remain in Japan;Ishut my eyes to the presence of several others,because I fancied them to be quiet and incapable of forming any bad design,and they are serpents,which I have been cherished in my bosom. The traitors are entirely employed in making me enemies among my own subjects, and perhaps even in my own family;but they will learn what it is to play with me![31]"

Hideyoshi was obliged to issue the second edict in 1596,for the welfare of the nation. The cargo of the "San Felipes"was confiscated and the crew were driven back to the Philippines:twenty-seven Fathers[32] who were preaching in the Capital(the in Kyoto),were crucified: all the other missionaries who were evading the first edict,numbering two hundred,were ordered to leave Japan,at once. These laws were strictly carried out:-- but still Fathers remained in Japan in disguise of merchants:Hideyoshi died two years later and Fathers cast off their masks and went to work once more.

In spite of the existence of Hideyoshi's two edicts,Iyeyasu did not show any evidences of hostility to the Jesuits and allowed them residence in Kyoto,Osaka,and Nagoya. He made utmost efforts in renewing the relations with the commercial nations of the world,and accordingly he extended the commercial privileges,which were previously granted to Portuguese and Spaniards,by Hideyoshi,to Dutch and English traders.[33] He also concluded commercial treaties with Korea and invited Chinese merchants. It was he who encouraged Japanese to build ocean vessels,to go out to the distant countries; and to organize trading companies.

We can easily observe,how profoundly Iyeyasu was interested in foreign commerce,in his creation of merchantile marine,and in the developement of the national resources. The investigation in the relation between Spain and Japan is enough to trace his efforts in this respect.

In 1602,he offered the Spaniards free trade in Japan,and places for building factories in Tokyo,whereupon Vivero,the Spanish Governer at the Philippines,promissed him to furnish Japan three times more goods than Portuguese had ever done,but this promise was made for a sefish motive and he never sent the goods . Next,Iyeyasu asked the

30. Spaniards cursed the Portuguese,because they say that this hard treatment by the Japanese government was the result of Portuguese missionaries,who told Prince of Tosa,that the Spaniards were pirates.-- Murdock"History of Japan" page 292 --- Morga"Philippine Islands" page 75-86.
This same policy was employed by Portuguese,when the first Dutch came to Japan in 1600,and the Dutch were treated very severly by the Japanese government. Steichen"Christian Daimyo" page 125
31. Murdock "History of Japan" page 289
32. For the reason of this act of Japanese goverment,Jesuits authors inform us that one of the Hideyoshi's councilors advised him to do this,in order to fill the depleted treasury,caused by the Korean expedition,-it had had been said that the ship's cargo was worth about 600000 crowns.--Murdock "History of Japan" page 288.
33. See appendix page

Spaniards to coduct Japanese merchants to foreign lands for commerce and to pilot Japanese ships to Mexico, granting Spanish missionaries residence in Japan,and the permission to preach freely. The Spaniards accepted the latter with readiness,but rejected the former. On a third occasion,Iyeyasu requested the Spanish Governer,at Philippines,to furnish him ship-builders:the latter took the advantage of this,and received the priviledge of building ships for Spain,in Japan,claiming that in the Philippines and Spain they have no timber to build with. They also obtained the right to survey the coast and harbours of Japan but they never sent a ship-builder as Iyeyasu requested. On a fourth occasion,Iyeyasu attempted to employ Spanish engineers,fifty in number,to work in the gold and silver mines at Izu and Sado islands, through the Spanish Governer. The latter again making use of the opportunity,proposed that one half of the product of the precious metals, be given to the engineers,and the other half to be devided between the Japanese and Spanish governments. In 1609,Vivero,finally succeeded in concluding the surprising treaty,under the name of the Spanish-Japanese Alliance, that make a Japanese shake with horror,-- Japan was to be reduced to a tributary of Spain under a friendly term of alliance. How much patience Iyeyasu displayed,for his desire,to promote Japanese foreign trade is beyond our estimation.

34. Steichen "Christian Daimyo" page 257.-- Murdock "History of Japan" page 462.
35. In 1608,Paul V removed the monopoly of the Portuguese in Japan and in 1609,Philip III permitted Spaniards at ;anila,to trade with Japan and China.-- Murdock " History of Japan" page 460.
36. Spain prohibited her colonies the tradal relation with each other, but they had to make communication with the mother country alone. --- Murdock "History of Japan" page601.
37. Morga "Philippine Islands" page 148
38. " " " " 201
39. Murdock "History of Japan" page 485.-- Steichen "Christian Daimyo" page 253.
40 Steichen"Christian Daimyo" page 252.
41 Murdock "History of Japan" page 479.
42. Appendix. page

Iyeyasu promissed much,but found no hope of getting from Sapin any assistance. Nay he soon found the evidences sufficient to prove that the national existence of Japan was endangered,by the presence of Spanish missionaries,and when he was requested by the combined petition of Spaniards and Portuguese to drive out the Dutch who had just arrived,denouncing them as a rebels and pirates,his patience was lost at last,and cried out vehementlr,-

"If devils from hell were to visit this realm,they should be treated like "angel from heaven",so long as they conduct themselves according to the laws of the land." (43)

" He denied the right of any power to dictate the policy he should pursue in regard to strangers,visiting his his dominions: that he did not consider,it was neccessary to mix himself up,in any degree,with feuds existing among the states of Europe: that all he cared for was the tranquility of the country and the welfare of his people; and that so long as strangers paid due obidience to the laws,and by their fair and honorable dealings promote the covenience and enjoyment of his people,it mattered not to him what nation they belonged,or to what power in the West they were nominally subjects. "

In 1612,Iyeyasu suddenly issued an edict for the expulsion of all foreign Religieoux from the country,and seeing the edict was evaded he enforced his decree,strictly,in 1614.[44] He as a great general,and as a great stateman,that Japan,during this period,produced, was not slow to see the motives of Spaniards and Portuguese. Indeed he had been long suspecting the actions of the missionaries,and was making a carefull investigation; the following were his convictions:,

43."Memorials of the Empire of Japan" page VII

44.Iyeyasu issued an edict,for expulsion of Portuguese merchants and Religieoux,in 1609, as the result of the quarrel between Japanese and Portuguese at Macao,- known as the "Madre de Dios" incident. However it was not strictly enforced and in the next year,Portuguese succeeded in reconciliation,with rich present to Iyeyasu.-- "Christian Daimyo" page 257 by Steichen. --Murdock "History of Japan" page 481-4

1) Adams warned Iyeyasu that "In Europe a proceeding of sounding the coasts and harbours is hostil action,and informed him of the Spanish and Portuguese conquest in America,in Philippines and in the East Indies.(46)

2) Adams also informed Iyeyasu that Spain thought herself the greatest of all nations,in the world,by possessing foot-holds in Philippines,inIndia,in America,etc.,and assured him that the Spaniards use such a force to advance trade(47),quoting the words of the pilot of "San FElipe",(48)--- This information was cofirmed when a Spanish fleethad arrived with nothing but men and munitions of war,--for the conquest of Moluccas.(49)

3) Thirdly Adams informed that all protestant European countries were expelling Roman priests,and adviced him to expel the obnoxicious Religieux.(50)

4) The Dutch sent letters to Iyeyasu,intimating that those who profess Christianity(51),have treacherous motives,- conspiracy with natives against the government.(52)

5)A treacherous action by one of the government secretaries,who was professing Christianity,was discovered just at this time.(53)

6) The intrigue between Date,-a powerfull Prince in Japan,and Spanish power to dethrone Iyeyasu was an open secret.(54)

7) Iyeyasu discovered documentary evidences of a plot,by native converts to reduce Japan to a subject state of Spain,- a foreign emissary was found in an iron box with great sum of gold and silver in an old well at Sado,known as the case of Okubo.(55)

45.William Adams,an English man,was the pilot of the Dutch ship"De Liefde". When he arrived,in 1600,to Japan,he was put in a prison as a pirate,because he was accused as such by Portuguese,but gained Iyeyasu's favor by building ships to him,and through his knowledge of mathematics,his ability of informing the political condition of Europe. He was made a sort of foreign adviser of Iyeyasu. He did much in behalf of establishing commercial relations between Japan and Holland and England. He married Japanese woman,and died in 1622,leaving children. His spirit is enshrined as a protecter of navigation. A street in the City of Tokyo bears his name. "Memorials of the Empire of Japan" page 17-90 Steichen "Christian Daimyo" page 254-5

46.Murdock"History of Japan" page 489

47. " " " " " 463

48.Steichen "Christian Daimyo" page 278

49.same as (47)

50.Murdock "History of Japan" page496 Steichen "Christian Daimyo" page 278.

51.The Dutch was denouncing that they were not Christians,-- Kaempfer "History of Japan" page 220

52. Japanese government "Japanese Commerce and Industry" page 77 Murdoch "History of Japan" page 316-7

53. " " " " " 487-9

54. " " " " " 594-607 -- Some say that he was so plotting,but others denied its fact,and affirms that he was,but a man of daring ambition,looked beyond the narrow precincts of

8) Beside these evidences, the carefull general sent Nishi Shoin to Europe in 1596, to see about Christianity and to prove what the pilot of San Felipe said of Spainish conquest. Nishi returned in 1614 and reported the wars in France, in Netherland; persecution of Mohameds and Jews in Spain; Spanish conquest in Mexico, Portuguese occupation in the East; the Massacre of St. Batholomeus' Day etc.. (56)

Who can blame Iyeyasu for the course of issuing the edict? He had patience to the last degree in granting the most selfish demand of Spain, in hope of promoting the Japanese trade and industry, but when he was furnished sufficient evidences to prove that the introduction of Christianity was about to cause catastrophy in Japanese belief and order, as Hideyoshi believed, because the religious rivalry is not good thing for the peace of the country: not only that, but also the treacherous motives of the missionaries*, He came to the coclusion, consoling himself, by saiying "The sovereigns of Europe do not tolerate these priests, I do them no wrong if I refuse to tolerate them. (57) (58)

Still he remained loyal to the doctrine that "competion is the soul of trade"; he believed it is exceedingly advantageous to the interest of commerce, from a Japanese standpoit of view and left the privilege of free trade uncrippled, --traders of Spain, Portugal, England. Holland, and Orient were admitted in the country freely. He was still boud to

Japan for the sphere of his activity: sent Hashikura to place himself in the center of European politics, and watch their movement. --Nitobe's "Intercourse between Japan and America" page 15. He had very likely possessed both of thesein his mind, that is to say, if he failed in one , then to take up the other. Because Mukai Shogun was Iyeyasu's own admiral, who was made captain of the ship, on which Hashikura and sixty of others went to Spain. Here Date found himself excuse to Iyeyasu, that the efforts were to open the trade with New Spain. -- Murdock "History of Japan" page 490. "Mikado's Empire" Griffis page 256.

56. Murdock "history of Japan" page 490.
57. Appendix, page
58. Murdock "History of Japan" page 496.

*The influence of missionaries could hardly be over-estimated, by this time, for, in 1892, the number of native Christians reached to 1,800,000. --Murdock "history of Japan" page 298

his cherished desire of foreign trade.

The great stateman died in 1616,- under him not a single foreign missionaries was put to death, though his edict was constantly evaded Page writes of his attitude with perfect accuracy:

> "He no longer wished to have priests in his Empire but he contended himself with exiling them without puting them to death,hoping that the minister being wanting,the native Christians would forget the faith."--- Murdoch" History of Japan" page 611.

The government of Tokugawa followed the policy of its founder toward the foreigners,and hoped to be liberal to them,but zealous Religieux[59] came again to preach; and they dispersed gold and silver freely,[60] in addition to religious comfort to the persecuted natives. Whereupon the government was obliged to adopt more stirict measures: and in 1624 they issued a proclamation against Spanish merchants,expelling them the empire, and prohibited natives to go out to trade with foreigners.[61]

The edict was not only issued as the result of the hostil action of the Religieux to the laws, but also grounded on a careful investigation and valuable testimonies:.

1) In 1616 Captain Cook,the head of the English factory in Japan warned Japanese government,at the arrival of the Spanish ships,as we can see in his own letter to the East India Company on January first 1617:

> " -- if they look out well about these two ships full of men and treasure,they would find that they were sent of purpose by the King of Spain,having the knowledge of the death of the old 3mperor,-Iyeyasu,thinking some pastical lord might rise, by which means they might on a sudden seage upon some strong place and keep it till more succore came,they not wanting money nor men for accomplishing such a stratagem. ---- the ships escaped from captivity,by cutting off the cable."

59. Steichen "Christian Daimyo" page 312.
60. Although the foreign Religieux were not executed many Japanese were killed,evading the law,"Not to accept Christianity",issued 1612.-- Griffis "Mikado's Empire" page 252-5.

2) In the petition for the "Fleet of Defence" to the Japanese Government,presented by Cook,on August twenty-eighth,1620,we find the following passage:
"Wherefore we are agreed and resolved to make spoils and havoc of all Portuguese and Spaniards wheresoever we meet them; the reason wherefore Philip III of Spain says he is Monarch of all Europe (!) In regard where of we intreat His Majesty (i,e,Hidetada) to think of the proceedings of the King of Spain and his subjects who have already entered as firm inhabitants in Luzon and Macao. Yuo may be pleased to the maintaining of your estate to have special regard unto their doings,as for example reffering His Majesty' to our last demonstration,given to your father Iyeyasu.-------as the proceedings of their friars have shewed itself,without any thinking,we do it out of malice because we have had so many years wars with the King of Spain,but only to the defending of His Majesty's(Hidetada) land and state from the treacherous practice of the friars,being a sufficient warning,which if His Majesty do but overview their doings,with time he shall find the same to be true!

3) The publication of pamplets by apostates maintaining that all the zeal of the foreign priests in propagation of their religion was inspired by political motives,only to pave the way to a conquest of Japan by Spanish King.(61)

4) In 1618,Araki a Japanese Jesuit ordained at Rome,on his way to Japan learned at Madrid,that the Religieux of a certain order were exerting all their efforts to induce the King of Spain to undertake the coquest of Japan. He complained bitterly and openly apostatized,when he reached his native land.(62)

5) Hashikura,the Date's embassy,sent to Sapin in 1613,came back to Japan in 1620,and reported to his master that Christianity was only a vain show.(63)

6) Beside these testimonies,the government sent Ibi,Masayoshi to Europe in 1614,to sturdy the principle of Christianity and attitude of Spain toward Japan. On his return from Europe,in 1622,after seven years investigation. Hidetada,listened to him attentively day and night wothout any interval until he had finished speaking. In the course of this lecture some courtiers,repeated to Hidetada that he was fatiguing himself to the detriment of his health. Hidetada made answer,"You gentlemen,speak of my fatigue,but what is that in comparison with the fatigues,-I would rather say sufferings the privations,and the dangers that Ibi Masayoshi has not feared to face in the faithfull discharge of his mission?" After having heard every thing,and after long pondering,Hidetada came to the coclusion that th e Christianity was detrimental to Japan,and he renewed the edict agaist the practices of the cult."(64)

61.Murdock "History of Japan" page 622
62. " " " " " 606
63. " " " " " 607
64.Hishida "International Position of Japan as aGreat power" page100.
Murdock "History of Japan" page 624.

By the proclamation of the 1624,the relation with Sapain,at last came to an end,after about thirty-five years in-tercourse. The English factories in Japan had withdrawn from the land in 1623,beated by the Dutch in the Japanese marckets: the death of William Adams,in 1622,was also one of the blow to the welfare of the English factories.

The cherished desire of Iyeyasu for the promotion of foreign trade bore no fruits;- and the dawn of the close door policy for the first time in the history of Japan,inaugurated! However the Portuguese and the Dutch traders were still enjoying the lucrative trade in the absence of their former rivals.

In spite of the edict thus issued in 1624, Religieux remained in the country in disguise of merchants; the perpetual persecution for both native and foreign Christians was in progress: as the consequence,the Spanish King had ordered in 1628,that for the next fifteen-
years no Religieux should pass from the Philippines to Japan.[65] But the missionaries did not pay any attention to it,and went over to Japan,on Portuguese vessels in disguise. Where-upon the Japanese Government was obliged to issue the proclamation in 1636 for the expulsion of all the Portuguese in Japan,- merchants,missionaries and their blood relations. However still clinging to the last hope,of foreign trade the government constructed an atificial islet,of Deshima for the special reception of Portuguesetraders. It was a kind of prison house,in which,under strict rule and inspection the Portuguese had to dispose their goods to the licenced Japanese merchants,and no one but with them.[66] The restriction was strict,but still it was clear that the Japanese ~~government~~ were anxious to trade with them without mixing themselves with political and religious affairs,and furnished them the place to trade.

65. Murdock "History of Japan" page 634.
65. Hishida"Internetional Position of Japan" page 100
66. Kaempfer"History of Japan" page 154

However hardly the prison house was conatructed, Dutch merchants made a discovery of the documentary evidences about the conspiracy of Portuguese and Japanese Christian discontents against the Tokugawa government,[67] in 1637,-- King of Spain was preparing eight battle ships to assist a Christian insurgent in Japan![68] This discovery of evidences by the Dutch is denied by Jesuit writers,but the fact is the best speaker: in the same year,one of the greatest political revolts was announced at Shimabara,by Christian discontents.[69]

The Tokugawa government was not slow to come to the conclusion that the Portuguese were formenting the revolt,not only by the documentary evidences that the Dutch furnished,but because they continued to bbring Religieux,in defiance to the order,"that Portuguese should not bring any missionaries to Japan.[70] The government concluded that the Portuguese merchants were sucouring these Fathers; they brought them provisions and every-thing else to encourage the revolt.[70]

The result was the proclamation for the expulsion of all the Portuguese,in 1638. "All Portuguese ships coming to Japan were to be burned,togather with their cargo,and every one on board of them to be executed."[71] Neverthless,the Portuguese from Macao came for a reconciliation with Japan,in 1640. A lovely reception was given to them by Tokugawa,according to law,and fifty-seven of the crew were executed and the ships were burned.[72]

Here again come to the sad result,- the intercourse of nearly one hundred years with the Portuguese was brought to an end,not by narrow mindedness of the Japanese but for the love of freedom and independence;not by the hatred of Christianity,but for the fear of conspiracy

67. Kaempfer"History of Japan" page 164 V.II
68. Nitobe "Intercourse between Japan and America" page 21
69 Kaempfer "History of Japan" V.II page 172
70. Murdock "History of Japan" page 663
71. " " " " " 666
72. Kaempfer "History of Japan" page 165 V.II --Nitobe "Intercoures between Japan and America" page 14

They longed for the advancement of foreign trade but for the sake of the national freedom,they had to shut the door against the intruders.

At last,under such cercumstances,we come to the memorable year,in the history of the foreign trade of Japan,- the year 1639,-- when the close door policy was firmly established for the next two hundred years to come,the poroclamation runs as :.[72]

1) No Japanese can go abroad.
2) No foreigners can come to Japan.
3) No Japanese can come back from abroad.
4) No banished foreigners can come back to Japan.
5) No ships above the size of 30000 cibic feet can be built in Japan,-all above this size should be destroyed.(

The decided measure measure for the close door policy was adopted,but still Japan adhered to foreign trade,for the court at Tokyo, was devided in two oppinions,as to whether they should include the Dutch,among foreigners stated in the proclamation,or let them come to trade,under some modification.

One party maintained that they should exclude all Europeans regardless of their religious convictions because.[73]

1) The Dutch were denying that they were Christians,but the Japanese authority discovered,accidentaly from a crew,that this was a false statement.(74)

2) The Dutch built a stone castle-like ware-house in Hirado,and put the date on its corner stone as"1641 A.D." the date wasthe indication of Christianity,which was prohibited by Hideyoshiin his first edict issued in 1587. Therefore the Dutch are not law abiding people.(75)

3) During the subjugation of the Shimabara revolt,the Japanese governemnt ordered the Dutch to bombard the castle in which the rebels were protected. Mr. Kockebecker,the Dutch Director in Japan,thinking that the Japanese trade will be monopolized in his hand,by obeying this order,executed the service very saticefactory. But this created a doubt as to why the Dutch were so ready in submission to the heathern prince,in destroying their Christian brothers,with whom they must enter the kingdom of heaven,through the very same gates: therefore the Dutch has no sincerity.(76)

4) The accusation that the Dutch were pirates,made by the Portuguese was believed,because of the facts that in or near the Japan sea,they captured Chinese vessels.(77)

The second party maintaining the importance of the foreign trade believed in the policy of allowing the Dutch to come to Japan,distinguishing them from the Portuguese and the Spaniards, in their polical and religious motives.[78]

These differences of opinion were finally complomised in 1641 and the government decided not to exclude all Europeans,but to allow the Dutch to trade,not as before but under the strict regulation,in the house formary built for the Portuguese in 1636, on the island of Desima;[79] and in doing this their purpose was twofold:

1) Japan wished to keep up some trade with Europe,and at the same time the government should maintain a policy of keeping the Dutch ignorant about the internal affairs of Japan.

2) To let the Dutch make reports about European political condition in order to guard the land against any foreign invasions.(

72. Perry " Gist of Japan" page 157
73. Murdock "History of Japan" page 673
74. Kaempfer " " " " " V.II page 220
75. " " " " " II " " 219
76. " " " " " II " 173
77. same as 76
78. Murdock "History of Japan" page 673
79. " " " " " 676

Chapter V. LATER FOREIGN INTERCOURSE AND TRADE. Period III.
(From 1641 to 1868)

A. The Dutch trade.

In the previous chapters we saw the fate of the four European representatives in relation to the Japanese trade: we grasped the reason why Japan had to come to such a position of seclusion; also we learned, why the Dutch were alone successfull in getting the Japanese-European trade. Now let us turn our attention to the Dutch commerce in Japan after they got a monopoly of it, through the hard struggle with her rivals for the period of about thiry years.

It is true that the Dutch were restricted to the prison house of Desima, and lost their freedom of trade, but they were not without consolation, because there were no rivals; they could dispose of their cargoes at a very good advantage, and could carry away 700000 pounds sterlings of gold, and 1400 chast of silver yearly from Japan.[1] They sent six or seven ships annually, and were able to reap the monopoly of the Japanese trade. However, in 1644 the Japanese government established the customs,[2] to check the Dutch commerce, which was growing very rapidly.[3]

However, the enjoyment of the monopolistic trade of the Dutch was not permanent in its nature. In 1672, the Japanese government stepped in to interfare by regulation of the prices, on eeach article, after carefull investigations made by the Japanese experts.[4]

The price regulation was indeed a great blow to the Dutch, they tried every mean to get rid of the law; and they succeded in 1685, but they bought the success with heavy regulations:.

1) The amount of annual import was limited to 250000 pound sterlings, in 1685.(5)

2) In 1688, the number of the Dutch ships to come, was limited to five, annually.(6)

3) In 1703, the number of ships was limited to two, annually, and the limitation of the amount to be imported was fixed at 249000

pounds of silver,and 150000 cattiesof copper.(6)

4) In 1764,amount ofcopper to be exported was limited to 800000 catties (6)

5) In 1800,number of the Dutch ships was reduced to one and copper exportation was also cut down to 600000 catties.(6)

Thus step by step,harder blows were inflicted upon the Dutch trade: they knew it meant the complete fall of their prosperity in Japam,but even in spite of this discouragement,they continued their commercial relation untill the very day of the birth of New Japan. It was neccessary for the Dutch to cling to the Japanese trade,in the course of their Eastern commerce: for the Dutch sold European goods to Japan and received in payment,gold,silver,or copper,with which they bought Indian and Chinese goods for return cargo to Europe.[7]

1. Kaempfer"history of Japan" page 221 V.II.
2. Kinoshita in his "Past and present of Japanese Commerce" says that the Japanese customs first established in 1644. But the Japanese Bureau of Commerce and Industry claims that it was 1688. The customs duties were both advalorem and specific as :

 15% advalorem duty on commodities of the Dutch factory.
 65% advalorem duty on the goods belong to crew etc.,when they are sold by piece,but specific duty of
 70%,when sold byweight, was to be payed.
 ----- Kinoshita,s "Past and Present of Japanese Commerce" page 81.
3. Kinoshita's "Past and Present of Japanese Commerce" page 81
4. Kaempfer"history of Japan" V.II. page 227-34
5. Kaempfer says that at the same time the regulation was made so that "the Japanese merchants pays in coin to which an arbirary value is affixed",but by this time Japanese coins were not of the same standard,and as the consequence it was neccessary to make some arbitrary regurations, and therefore,very likely it was not aimed only to give a blow to the Dutch commerce.
6. Japanese bureau of Commerce and Industry " Japanese Commerce and Industry" page 78-80
7. Memorials of the Empire of Japan" page 31

B. Chinese Trade.

The efforts of Iyeyasu at the begining of the seventeenth century in renewing the intercourse with China, and the fall of the Nanking government, [8] in 1644, brought the two nations into the harmony of the commercial prosperity. By 1683, we are told that two handred Chinese ships flocked into the port of Nagasaki, and thousands of Chinese came there to spend their vacations. But at the same time, they began to import Chinese translations of Bible; and the Japanese government obtained the news that the Tartarian China favored Jesuits. Thereupon, they decided to put restriction upon the liberty of the Chinese trader: a prison house was made for them; regulation and rigid inspections were set in order, upon them as upon the Dutch. Their prospect of trade was curtailed, and also limitations were fixed:

1) In 1685, the amount of trade was limited to 690000 Thails of silver and 2100000 guilders of gold, (9) annually.

2) In 1688, the number of the Chinese ships was limited to eighty.

3) In 1703 the number of ships was cut down to thirty, annually, and amount of trade to be 500000 pounds of silver and 300000 catties of copper. (10)

4) In 1764 the limitation was reduced to thirteen ships, and 130000 catties of copper. (10)

5) In 1800, the limitation was again reduced to ten ships and 6 600000 catties of copper, annually. (10)

The limitations upon the annual amount of trade of the Dutch and the Chinese, thus set down by the government was evaded by foreign and native merchants,- and often the trade was done on the open sea: for this unlawfull action many native merchants were executed. [10]

8) Iyeyasu could not open the intercourse officially.
9) Nitobe "Intercourse between Japan and America" page 20--- Kaempfer "history of Japan" V.II. page 250-3,--
Japanese government " Commerce and Industry in Japan" Page 78
10. " " " " " " " 78

C. Financial condition of Japan during this period.

From the previous chapters,we understand the reasons and causes, why Japan adopted her narrow policy,but now we are in a maze,as to why the Japanese government stepped in to limit the amount of foreign trade.[11] We saw the establishment of the customs in 1644,the system of regulation of foreign commodities in 1672,and the limitations upon the numbers of foreign ships and amount of annual foreign trade regulated several times. These incidents will be explained by investigating the financial condition of the country during this period.

In Japan contrary to the belief of the early Europeans,the precious metals were not produced very abundantly,though there were accumulations of the metals through generations. By the time of the adoption of the policy for her seclusion,therefore they began to recognize the draining out of the precious metals from the country,faster than they could be produced.[12] The official statements about this maater are:

1)" 1685,gold drained out of the country."
2(" 1703,outflow of gold still continued."
3)" 1730,copper became scarce."

In 1708,the noted philosopher,Arai Hakuseki,warned the government about the draining of the precious metals:[13] and in 1764 the government issued instructions to prepare dried fish,for the purpose of export, and encouraged the people to take up the industry,by exempting the taxes on this new enterprise.[14]

11.Kaempfer tells us that these restrictions were laid down upon the Dutch,in revenge of the failure of the Dutch merchants,in fulfilling an important order for European articles,to Inaba Mino,an influencial officer in the government! (The Prince minister?) Therefore it very clear that he could not see the real cause of the restriction.

12. Japanese government " Commerce and Industry of Japan" page 78-9

13 Appendix. page 46

14.Japanese government" Commerce and Industry of Japan" page 80

D. Efforts of various European nations for reopening of the Japanese trade, during this period.

In 1647, after having succeeded in getting their independence from Spain, the Portuguese sent their ambasader in behalf of Macaoese. They told the Japanese government, that they had no relation with Sapin any longer, because the Portuguese thought that their former expulsion was due to the fear of the Japanese of the Spanish aggression. However they were forced to leave the land without any success in their errand to Japan.[15]

In 1673 Charless II of England sent his commissioner to Japan with his letters requesting the grant of of the old privileges of free tarde for his people. It resulted in failure, because the Dutch warned Japanese, that the English King was married to a Portuguese princess.[16]

In 1805, Russian and English ships came to Japan to demand an open port, with force, which created a stronger sentiment toward the expulsion of foreigners.[18]

In 1844, the dutch reporting the opium war in China and its consequences; advised the Japanese government to prepare for the defence, or open her ports to all Europeans.[19]

In 1852, Commodore Perry came to the Mikado's land with letters of President Fillumore of the United States to advice Japan to open her door.

The visit of Perry, awakened the Japanese from their backwardness: soon the civil war started in 1868, and two years later, in 1870, the restoration of the Emperor Mutsuhito from the nominal power to the real ruler was accomplished and the birth of new Japan was announced.

15. Murdock"history of Japan" page667-71
16. Dairy of Cook· page)XII.
17. Japanese government" Commerce and Industry of Japan" page 80
18. " " " " " " " & 81
19. Nitobe "Intercourse between Japan and America" page 22
20. Japanese Government "Commerce and Industry of Japan" page 80

Chapter V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.

Although we have seen in the forgoing investigetion, the real characteristics of the history of foreign trade of old Japan, it is perhaps worth while to review and sum up the conclusions arrived at in its course.

The period first, extending from 157 B.C., to 1542 A.D., the foreign trade of Japan was monopolistic, rested in the hand of the theocratical government; regulations over the markets, as well as encouragement and promotion of foreign trade was being done by the government. The Koreans and Chinese were freely admitted and special entertainment was given to them, though after the Mongolian invasion in 1281, the intimate relation was greatly eclipsed, because national existence was endangered. It was also in the latter part of this period that the free trade policy was adopted by Japanese for the first time.

The second period, opens with the discovery of Japan by Europeans in 1542, which was to last for one hundred years, untill 1641. Indeed it was the golden period of Japanese foreign trade in the olden times. All the world's commercial nations, Portugal, Spain, Holland, England and China, had perticipated in it. The land of Mikado was left open to all out-siders, by granting them the privileges of free trade, and due protection to their life and property. Not only that, but also, the natives traveled to all corners of the world, then known. They settled in all parts of the Orient, for the commercial purpoces. The government was eager to establish a merchant marine, and trading companies. Under such circumstances, the prospect of developing Japanese foreign trade was not questioned, but by the sudden issue of the proclamation to "Shut out", came like a thunder bolt from the blue, and gave it the death blow! The commercial activity of old Japan ended with the expulsion of foreigners, caused by the fear of Spanish conquest of the Mikado's empire.

The third period is characterized by the "Close door" policy,which lasted until the birth of New Japan,in 1862. Fear of invasion; exhausion of precious metals; price regulations upon foreign importations; establishment of custom house; restrictions upon the annual amount of imports; stamped out the great expectations of Japan,in building up a commercial sea power in the East. The Dutch was the only medium,through which without doubt, the news of the rising sea power and the industrial revolution took place in the island empire,in the far West,inspired enterprising Nipponese,- indeed it was this period, that Japan produced many martyrs of commerce.

No evidence can be furnished,to prove the hermit-propensities of the nation; none can prove,that the Japanese were anti-Christian,or anti- European. Nobunaga's praise of Father Froez,Hideyoshi's promiss of Christianization of Japan,and Iyeyasu'sliking of William Adams,are the examples among many that shows the developement of the cosmopolitan spirit,early in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries,in the remote Eastern islands.

However,with great regret,Japan had to order missionaries as well as merchants to withdraw from the land, only when,the national welfare was endangered by their disorderly acts. In truth,Japan was compelled to adopt the close-door policy for the preservation and devlopement of the national state,for which,in Europe,the Teutonic nations were also struggling against the Catholic Empire,at the same time. In other words, the West used force to obtain independent national soceities,while Japan sought the means in announcing to the world,her peacefull isolation to preserve her sovereignty.

But some might say,that Japan's fear for the Spanish invasion was simply a sort of night-mare and laughed at the policy,condemning Japan of adopting unneccessary measures,but the evidences apeak more eloquently, and if Spanish Armada was not destroyed at the English channel,and

if Philip II and his successor could have maintained the supremacy of the power over the world,Japan might have been a victem of Spain as it was the purpose of the Pope Nicholas V and of the Christendom of the age,-" Attack and subjugate all the countries of the infidel,to reduce all their inhabitants to slavery and to seize all their property."

Japan however did not shut her door,simply because of the fear of the Spanish invasion,but because of the territorial greed and imperialism of Christian nations,and its effect shown through the ages of devastating religious wars between Catholic and protestant believers in the West,- as we observed what Iyeyasu said," Religious rivalry is detriment to the welfare and tranquility of a nation." It is a shocking fact whenever we come to read," The flag follows the missionary and trade follows the flag,"and we feel,great ,gratitude toward our forfathers,who preserved the nation for the people.

Indeed, whatever the circumstances might have been,we can not, but deny our regret seeing the break of commercial relations between Japan and Europe,against the cherished desire of the nation. But the policy that they adopted,was not to harm any nations,unless it was from the social and economical standpoint;and let the sociologist decide,if there is any reason why one should be careless of his own welfare in order to keep up social connections with his neighbors.

The shutting out policy of old Japan,lasted only for two centuries out of her entire history of 2600 years; and during that seclusion, " the country enjoyed the blessing of peace,and contentedness. They did not care for any commerce,or communication with foreign nations: because such was the happy state of their country,that they subsist without it."-(Kaempfer)

In concluding this paper,therefore,it might be said,the progress that modern Japan has made,is nothing but the result of storing up

such energy of the nation,as was shown in her history,previous to the announcement of the close-door policy,- the providence preserved it for the nation in the ensuing activity! But as the wonderfull progress of Germany has been acredited to the unification of the Empire, so the rise of modern Japan,is credited to Commodor Perry,who knocked at the door; awakened the people and invited the fear striken antagonized nation,to enjoy the peace and commerce of the Pacific,promissing them,"there shall never be a war between the United States of America and Japan". The name of Perry,the envoy of the American nation is never be forgotten by the people of the empire,and for his memory there stands his bronze statue,at the port of Uraga,where he made his first visit to the island kingdom of the far East.

APPENDIX.

AMOUNT OF TRADE OF OLD JAPAN.(Between 1540-1858)

Period	Amount	Remarks
1540-1740	₤ 40,000,000.	gold and silver
1583-1591	600,000.Cruzadoes	in silver
1550-1639	₤ 59,000,000.	
1603-1708	4,992,352. lb. 101,666,667.lb.	gold silver
1609-1858	561,266,667.lb.	copper
1638	3760,000. Guilden	
1639	3500,000. "	
1640	4000,000. "	
1641	700,000. "	
1648-1708	3120,242. lb.	silver
1685	600,000. Thales 2100,000.Guildens (₤ 250,000?)	" gold
1685-1703	9,000,000. lb. 300,000. lb.	silver gold
1703-1764	45,750,000. lb. 36,600,000. lb.	silver copper
1700-1710	₤ 500,000.	gold
1714	2000,000. lb.	copper
1721	1400,000. lb.	"
1764-1800	2880.000,000. lb.	"
1800-1858	5800,000. lb.	"

These figures are obtained from:.
Nitobe's "The intercourse betweem the U.S.A. and Japan."
Hakluyt's " Voyages." V. V
Kinoshita's " The Past and Present of Japanese Commerce."
Murdock and Yamagata's " History of Japan."
Kaempfer's"History of Japan."
Japanese Buroue of Commerce and Industory- " Commerce and Industory of Japan."

LIST OF IMPORTED GOODS.*

Cocoons;	Silks	Cotton
Carpets	Satins	Velvets
Taffeties	Damasks	Diapers
Broad-cloths	Calicos	
Medicines	Perfume-wood	Red-wood(for dying)
Vermillion		
Amber	Quick-silver	Steel
Lead	Glasses:- dantzic, flask-glasses,looking-glasses	
Feathers	Deer skins	Tusks
Jars	Chinese-goods	Cambrian-goods
Wines	Spices	Books

&c.

LIST OF EXPORTED GOODS.*

Gold	Silver	Copper
Metal wares	Umbrellas	Papers
Screens	Sulpher,	Camphor
Dyed linens	Flour	Dried-fishes

* Kaemper's History of Japan
Hakluyt's Memorials of the Empire of Japan.
Japanese B.of C.and I.. Commerce and Industry in Japan.

" Between the several provinces and parts of the empire,how much is it carried on ! How busy and industrious the merchants are every where ! How full their ports of ships ! How many rich and mercantile towns upon and down the country ! There are such multitudes of people along the coasts, and near the sea ports, such a noise of oars and sails, and numbers of ships and boats,both for use and pleasure,that one would be apt to imagine the whole nation had settled there, and all the inland parts of the country were left quite desert and empty.
(Kaempfer in Hist. of Japon! 1690)

" There is a silk merchant here (at Tokyo) named Echigoya, who has shops in all the great towns throughout the Empire. If you buy anything of him here, take it away to another town- say to Nagasaki- and no longer like it, you may return it, if undamaged, to his shop there, and receive back for it the whole sum paid at Yedo (Tokyo)."

" The wealth of this man is astonishing, as appears by what follows. During my stay at Yedo, there occured a tremendous fire, that laid everything, our residence included, in ashes, over an area of about three leagues and a half. Echigoya lost on this occasion his whole shop, togather with a warehouse,containing upwards of one hundred thousand pounds weights of spun silk.....not withstanding this he sent fourty of his servants to our assistance during the fire,who were of great use to us. The second day after the conflagration he was already rebuilding his premises, and paid every carpenter at the rate of ten shillings (English) a day."

(Diary of Richard Cook , 1620)

DRAINING OF METALS OUT OF JAPANESE EMPIRE IN OLDEN TIMES.

" There goes out of the Empire annually about one hundred and fifty thousand Kobans*, or a million and a half in ten years. It is therefore of the highest importance to the public prosperity to put a stop to this exportation, which will end in draining us entirely. Nothing is thought of but the procuring of foreign productions, expencive stuffs, elegant utensils, and other things not known in the good old times. Since Iyeyasu, Gold, silver and copper have been abundantly produced; unfortunately the greater part of this wealth has gone for things we could have done quite as well without. The successors of Iyeyasu aught to reflect on this, in order that the wealth of the empire may be as lasting as the heavens and the earth."

(Arai's " Origin of Wealth in Japan" published in 1708 Japan)

* A Koban is worth about 42 shillings,sterling.

BUSINESS ETHECS OF OLD JAPAN.

(Aletter from Seigwa Fujiwara to Teijun Yoshida at Cochin China, dated 1591.)

" The object of trade is to enable each of the two parties concerned to obtain the share of the profits. No one must aim at benefiting himself alone. Profit that is shared with another may seem small,but because so shared, it becomes great . And vice Versa; gains that are exclusively appropriated may seem big, but they are actually small. What is profitable and what is just are in close relation with each other. Beware of bringing our national customs into contempt. If in foreigncountries you come across highly virtuous, and benevolent men honor them as your own father or your own teacher. Observe the laws and customs of the country in which you live. Remember that the human race all belong to one family. Remember that virtue is everywhere the same though foreigners have different customs from ours and speak different languages, the reason with which Heaven has endowed human beings is theirs as well as ours. Remember how many are the resemblances and how few the differences between us and them."

JAPANESE PEOPLE OF THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES.

Mortalitatis incommoda, famem,sitim,aestum,algorem,vigilias, laboresque admirabili patientia tolerant.....Multa insuper variis locis gymnacia, quas Academias dicimus..... In vniversum, acuta,sagax ac bene a natura informata ges est: indicio,docilitate,memoria. Paupertas dedecori aut probro est nulli. Maledicta,furta,impiam temere inrandi consuetudinem,aleae genus omne aversantur.

---Ortelius, 1595 (Japon. Ins. Descript)

United and peaceable, taught to give due worship to the gods,due obedience to the Law, due submission to their superiors,due love and regard to their neighbours, civil, obliging, virtuous; in art and industry excelling all other nations; possessed of an excellent country enriched by mutual trade and commerce among themselves: courageous, aboundantly supplied with all the necessaries of life; and withall enioying the fruits of peace and tranquility.

---Kaempfer, 1692. (Hist. of Japon)

The gentlemen of Japan were most polite and courteous,conducting themselves with refined and polished urbanity; and exhibiting in their actions a dignified and respectful demeanor,that put to shame the ill-breeding of the seamen who ventured to laugh at them.

-----Voy. of H.M.S. Samarang. 1845.

A LETTER FROM HIDEYOSHI TO DOM EDWARD de MENESSEZ. THE PORTUGUESE VICEROY OF GOA.-July, 25, 1592. A.D. *

",,, as to what regards religion, Japan is the realm of the Kami, that is,of Shin, the beginning of all things; and the good order of the government depends upon the exact observance of the laws of which the Kami are the authors. They can not be departed from without overturning the subordination which ought to exist of subjects to their ~~parent~~ sovereign, of wives to their husbands, of children to their parents, vassals to their lords,servants to their masters. These laws are necessary to maintain good order within and tranquility without.,, ..." The Fathers, called the Company, have come to these islands to teach another religion; but as that of the Kami is to deeply rooted to be eradicated, the new law can only serve to introduce into Japan a diversity of worship very prejudicial to the state. It is on that account that, by an Imperial Edict, I have forbidden these strange docters to continue to preach their doctrine. I have even ordered them to leave Japan, and I am determined not to allow anybody to come thither to retail new opinions. But I still desire that commerce,as between you and me may continue on its old footing. I shall keep the way open to you, both by sea and land, by freeing the one from pirates and the other from robbers. The Portuguese may trade with my subjects in all sincerity and I shall take care that nobody harms them."

* Y. Kinoshita's " Past and Present of Japanese Commerce page 63-4.

IYEYASU'S LETTER TO MAURICE OF NASSAU
1609

" And further where as the Hollanders, your majesty's subjects desire to trade with their shipping in my country and to traffic with my subjects, and desire to have their abiding near unto my court, where by in person I might help and assist them, which can not be as now because of the inconvenience of the country; yet, notwithoutstanding, I will not neglect to be careful of them, as I already have been, and to give in charge to all my governors and subjects, that in what places and heavens in what parts so ever they shall arrive, they shall show them all favor and friendship to their persons,ships and merchandise; where in your majesty or your subjects need not to doubt or fear ought to the contrary. For they may come as freely as if they come into your Majesty's own heavens or countries, and so may remain in my country to trade. And the friendship begun between me and my subjects with you shall never be impaired on my behalf, but augmented and increased."

(Kinoshita's " Past and Present of Japanese Commerce"
page 66-7)

COMMERCIAL NEGOCIATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND JAPAN.
(By Iyeyasu ; to East India Company, in 1613)

I, Imprimis. We give free licence to the subjects of the King of the Great Britain, namely, Sir Thomas Smith, the Governor and the Company of East India merchants and adventurers, forever, safely to come into any of the ports of our empire of Japan, with their ships and merchandises, without any hindrance to them or to their goods, and to abide, buy, sell, andbarter, according to their own manner, with all nations; to tarry here as long as they think good, and to depart at their pleasure.

II, Item. We grant unto them freedom of custom for all such merchandise as they now have brought hither or here after they shall bring unto our kingdom, or from hence shall transport to any foreign ports; and do authorize those ships that hereafter shall arrive and come from England to procede to present sale of their commodities without further coming or sending up to our court.

III, Item. If any of their ships shall happen to be in danger of shipwreck, we will our subjects, not only to assist them but that such part of shipand goods as shall be saved, be returned to their captain or Cape-merchant, or their assigns; and that they shall or may build one house or more for themselves in any part of the country where they shall think fittest, and at their pleasure.

IV. Item. If any of the English merchants or other, shall depart his life within our dominions the goods of the deceased shall remain at the disposal of the Cape-merchants: and all offences committed by them shall be punished by the said Cape-merchants according to their discretion: our laws to take no hold of their person or goods.

V. Item. We will yet, our subjects, trading with them for any of their commodities, pay them for the same according to agreement, without delay, or return of their wares again unto them.

VI. Item. For such commodities as they have now brought , or shall hereafter bring, fitting for our service and proper use, we will that no arrest be made thereof, but that the price be made with the Cape-merchant, according as they may sell to others, and present payment upon the delivery of the goods.

VII. Item. If in discovery of other countries for trade, and return of their ships, they should need men or victuals, we will that ye, our subjects, furnish them for their money as their need shall require.

VIII. Item. And that without passport they shall and may set out upon the discovery of Yezo or other port in and about our Empire.

(Hakulyt,- " Memorials of the Empire of Japan" Page 153.)

PROVISIONS OF SPANISH-JAPANESE TREATY OF 1611.

I. Japan is to allow free activity of the missionaries of all Chriatian orders.

II. The Japanese Government is to guarantee Spain the safety of Spanish subjects, ships and properties in Japan.

III. The Japanese and Spanish Government are to devide equally the profit of the mining industry in Japan,- for which Spain and Japan are to be corporated in the enterprise.

IV. Spanish Commissions, as well as Spanish mining engineers are to be allowed to reside in Japan to attend the mining interest.

V. Japan is to allow Spaniards to construct Spanish war-ships and merchant marines in Japanese ports.

VI. Japan is to furnish Spain places to biult fortresses and stations for the supplies of munitions of war.

VII. Japan is to give the freedom of surveying the coasts and harvours of Japan.

VIII. Spanish ambassadors should be received by the Japanese Emperor with all honors as the representatives of the greatest monarch in the world.

(Murdoch and Yamagata," A History of Japan." page 479-85)

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